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LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS

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QUARTERLY

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MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Joint Meeting with Library Division of Minnesota Educational Association

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held in the Minneapolis Public Library, Thursday and Friday, November 6th and 7th, 1919.

Under the new state educational organization the Library is a division of the Department of Education, so that it seemed fitting to take as our central theme the co-ordination of school and public libraries.

The first session was held in the Training class room at 2 o'clock, Thursday. After several announcements the chairman appointed the following committees: Nominations, Miss Hurlbert, Miss Emerick, Miss Martin. Resolutions, Miss Lewis, Miss Farr, Mrs. Hitchcock.

Miss Baldwin conducted the Round Table on County Library Extension, introducing the subject by saying that County libraries had long been discussed in a general way, but no active campaign had ever been undertaken in Minnesota to organize them. Libraries were now facing a serious crisis in their history, with incomes entirely inadequate to meet the increased cost of books, maintenance and all supplies, and even to pay their librarians a living wage. The best solution is offered in the county library, whose larger taxing unit could furnish a sufficient income to render library service to the entire community including the rural neighborhoods which represent more than one-half of Minnesota's population.

She then called upon the librarians of libraries already carrying on county extension work to give reports of their work.

Miss Clarkson of Owatonna reported that, as is usually the case, the cost of the work exceeded the county appropriation of \$500. The library pays transportation charges and changes the sets every three to six months. There are 12 regular county stations and books are sent to from 5 to 20 schools during the school year.

Miss Glennon of Stillwater said that the work in Washington county was begun in 1903. For the first two libraries the books were donated. They now receive \$400 from the county, and maintain eleven stations. Books are changed either upon request or every six months. Last year 2,694 books were issued to county residents aside from those in the traveling libraries.

Mrs. Goss of Anoka uses the county paper to advertise her work. She has 260 borrowers, representing 50 or 60 families. Books are loaned to teachers for three weeks and are renewable. The county appropriation is \$250.

Mrs. Lamb of Litchfield carries on the work in about the same way that Mrs. Goss does, with a small appropriation of \$150 a year.

Mrs. Huntley showed the special value of extension work in such a county as Itasca, where schools are sometimes 25 or 30 miles from a railroad. With the help of \$1,000 from the county, 120 libraries have been placed in rural schools. The county supervisors have expressed their appreciation of the great value of these school libraries.

Miss Emerick of Rochester works largely with clubs because most of the schools have libraries. For this reason and also because of the summer vacations, county libraries are not placed in schools. There are 14 libraries, two of 30 volumes each and twelve of 50 volumes.

Miss McCubrey of Moorhead reported 2,294 books loaned to county borrowers in 1918, with insistent calls for more new, entertaining books. Nine districts have books changed every two months.

Miss Cloud reported that the work begun in Hennepin County in 1915, for which the county pays \$1,000 a year, had cost Minneapolis a third more. In 1918 the cost was \$1,479, beside 4,276 books distributed from the Public Library to the 65 county libraries. Usually 50 books are put in each box and the boxes are changed at any time, from one to six months. The library is used directly by 1,100 county borrowers. The work has been advertised through exhibits at the county fairs, but the results do not compare with the advertising done at Teachers' Institutes.

All librarians who did not hear Miss Clark's account of the Hibbing Library Bus will want to read her paper, which appears on page 57.

While these reports were being given Miss Baldwin put on the blackboard the valuation of each county, the amount it was appropriating for county library extension and the amount that would be available for the work if the one mill tax could be obtained. These tables are printed below, showing a

COUNTY LIBRARIES

COUNTY	LIBRARY	VALUATION		APPROPRIATION		POSSIBLE COUNTY TAX	POPULATION		READERS		BRANCHES
		COUNTY	CITY	COUNTY	CITY		CO.	CITY	CO.	CITY	
Anoka.....	Anoka.....	\$6,540,291	\$1,221,876	\$250	\$1250	\$6,500	13,000	3,972	260	1950
Clay.....	Moorhead.....	13,843,804	1,803,529	200	2,730	13,843	13,475	6,000	250	3,453	8
Hennepin.....	Minneapolis.....	246,437,003	226,000,000	1,000	205,794	246,437	450,000	415,748	1,100	105,000	93
Itasca.....	Grand Rapids.....	27,700,633	500,000	1,000	1,200	27,700	25,000	2,800	238	1,597	100
Meeker.....	Litchfield.....	12,226,754	1,033,053	150	*2,000	12,226	17,500	2,800	210	1,430
Olmsted.....	Rochester.....	19,873,879	5,961,974	150	3,500	19,873	37,000	15,000	450	3,800	12
Steele.....	Owatonna.....	12,336,131	3,640,931	500	3,685	12,336	19,290	6,000	643	3,295	12
Washington.....	Stillwater.....	11,148,987	2,074,226	400	3,500	11,148	27,000	10,000	736	3,133	12

*For 1920
†Estimated.

striking discrepancy between the paltry hundreds now spent and the many thousands that might be spent. A campaign of education wherever conditions are favorable was urged.

Miss Wood, who comes to us from Oregon, spoke of the advantage of good roads in county library work, and the good roads program in Minnesota will be a valuable forerunner in the county extension idea. Portland, Multnomah County, has a building costing nearly half a million for its city and county library work, which is so extensive that the school department is quite distinct from the other county library work.

An unusually large number of library trustees were in attendance for the round table which Mr. Merrill of Hutchinson conducted. He said that the opportunity of librarians and of library trustees increased in geometrical proportion to their recognition of responsibility.

A paper by Mrs. Lafond of Little Falls, on the Trustee's Financial Responsibility, was read by Mrs. Blanchard. Questions of what to do when a library outgrows its building; to bind or not to bind magazines; to open the library or not to the county which makes no appropriation for the work; the value of the budget system, were fully discussed. With regard to the last item it was felt that the trustees should go on record as approving it as the only business way. Dr. Hancock of Mankato told how their appropriation was raised by printing their budget in the paper just before the meeting of the Board of tax levy, and by having the various members of the library board see each member of the City Council.

It was agreed also that the librarian should always meet with the trustees and should know the financial situation.

On Thursday, at 6:00 o'clock, 127 gathered for dinner in the Colonial room of the West hotel. Mrs. C. A. Weyerhauser of Little Falls sang for us most delightfully. There were talks on Library War Service by some of those who participated. Miss Countryman spoke on the work of the War Council; Miss Patten, Miss Carey and Miss Earhart on Hospital Libraries; Miss Stearns on the Hoboken Dispatch Office, where she broke all records by shipping 52 boxes in one day; Miss Rosholt on work in the leave areas overseas, where fortune telling was more in demand than books.

The address of the evening was given by Mr. Adam Strohm, Librarian of Detroit. He urged that the future program of the A. L. A. be constructive, deal with justice and cultivate a deep social spirit; the motive back of the enlarged program being to stimulate sound public thinking, to guide mental and physical energy into fruitful channels and to release noble impulses for their application in human relations. The motto he suggested was, "Let us finish our task." We must help to create a rational public opinion on which the destiny of our republic depends.

These are days of immeasurable possibilities. To safeguard our national honor we must make our promises good, our articles of faith binding. The individual must have opportunity to form his own judgment, but the order and liberty of the world rest upon principles that are the fruit of human experience. Our hope is that these principles will be maintained by the people themselves, not by superimposed force.

The welfare and recognition of the A. L. A. are of very incidental consideration. **We must be faithful but not famous.** Let us hoist our pennant and lay our course with that noble purpose in view."

Miss Margaret Mahoney of St. Paul, vice-president of the School Librarians' Division, acted as chairman for the Friday morning session. The round table on the Co-ordination of School and Public Libraries was conducted by Miss Wood.

Mr. J. M. McConnell, State Commissioner of Education, gave an inspiring talk on the place of the Library in the New Educational Organization. He said that in the \$2,700,000 for state aid to schools, libraries are not included. This is unsound because either a library is an educator or it is not. If an educator it has as much right to be paid for from the central agency as schools have. Any school maintaining an agricultural or domestic science department gets a subsidy. If it maintains a library it should also receive the subsidy. Last year the legislature voted \$8,000,000 for schools and \$35,000 for school libraries. We were all shocked to learn that the aid for libraries had not all been spent.

Mr. McConnell said that from the point of view of education no group of persons can be so useful as librarians, because they can reach the adult part of the population. Putting the school and library under one management will bring rural and city people

closer together because the county is the library unit, whereas the educational unit is the city or village. By the new arrangement the whole educational system will be unified and the Department of Education will put at the disposal of libraries the force of law and a big organization.

Reports were then given by two librarians showing how they have worked out co-ordination between school and public libraries. Miss Gilpin of Nashwauk has a school library which serves also as a public library. There are two large rooms, one for adults and one for children. Here the school is already the community center, and people of the class needing Americanization come more readily to the school than they would to a library. There is a Library Board to protect the interests of the library and the town gives \$500 for books. The school does the rest. Cost of heat, light and janitor service is saved in this way, and no material is duplicated. The library is open Sunday afternoons with victrola concerts.

Miss Carolyn Williams of International Falls has the other problem, a public library serving as a school library. Here there is no community center. The population of four to five thousand is ever-changing. There is no other place than the library, where one can come in and sit down to rest. The library receives children during school hours when they bring a slip from the teacher. Library classes are conducted, and co-operation between library and school is constantly labored for. There is a text-book room in the high school, the books for which are not duplicated in the library, and teachers in the town may borrow books for four weeks or more for school use. Five outlying schools are served with boxes of 25 to 50 books. The school pays \$260 a year for books and the city council appropriates \$2,400.

In the discussion which followed, it was brought to our attention that library aid is available for every building in a city or rural school, as follows: For one teacher, \$10; for two teachers, \$20; and for more than two teachers, \$25; provided, an equal amount is spent by the district.

Miss McCarthy of the Democrat Printing Co. recommended that every librarian read a paper by Mr. Williamson on, *A Look Ahead for the Small Library*, given before the League of Library Commissions at Asbury Park. This paper has been printed in *The Wisconsin Library Bulletin* for October.

Miss Robinson spoke on *Co-operation between School and Library in a City System*. St. Paul has 15 branch libraries in school buildings. The advantage of the branch is that children early learn the use of the library and see large collections of books. Small class-room libraries have other advantages—the books are carefully selected and fitted to the child's age; there is more guidance and more diversified reading.

Supplementary reading in sets of 25 to 50 is sent from one building to another.

Children are taken to visit the central library, touring the building, doing some reference work, having a lantern slide lecture, etc.

The fine exhibit of posters made by the school children to advertise the library is an indication of the co-operation between the art department of the school and the library.

Another instance of co-operation is found in the fact that the public library does the cataloguing for all high school libraries. Also, the school librarian has the same salary and status on the faculty as the teachers.

It is important for the librarian to know the school course of study, to know her books, to keep up her personal reading and to share with the teachers the sources of information which she has.

Miss Wood said that in the last analysis the librarian is the only one who can make the public know the needs of the library, and she should accept the responsibility. There is a time when it is suitable to make reports and to ask for higher salaries.

Miss Mahoney urged that library instruction "begin with the kindergarten and end only with the grave." She outlined a graded course of teaching, including the make-up of a book.

Miss Carey gave a valuable paper on *Librarians and the Social Spirit*. The first sentence gave us plenty of food for thought. It was the statement of a person who spoke advisedly. "I have known many librarians who are charming, but only one who has the social spirit." What is the "social spirit?" Do librarians lack it? Books are social tools and librarians should take a stand with social workers. Miss Carey advised that we put exhibits in all social conventions to show the value of the library in Americanization work.

Miss Carey also presented the need of a standing Hospital committee. The U. S. Public Health Service has arranged for treatment of discharged soldiers needing it in certain hospitals. The library should keep in

touch with them, for books have therapeutic value. On motion of Miss Baldwin, a standing committee was appointed by the chair, consisting of Miss Carey, Miss Earhart, Miss Patten, Miss Gregory and Mrs. Rice (Amy Cowley), all of whom served in hospital libraries during the war.

The Friday afternoon program consisted of a book symposium and a reading by Mr. Garns. Short lists of the books recommended were printed for distribution and are appended here. We were very fortunate in our first speaker, Judge Dickinson. He pointed out certain alarming conditions existing, in the hope that we librarians might help find a remedy. A brief summary of the address follows:

In this age of service the best service we can render the country is the education of its foreign-born to the duties of citizenship. **Alienism** is the greatest enemy of our country today—alienism in speech, spirit and training. The great war settled some problems, but it unsettled many more. A year after the war one-half the world is still at swords' points, everywhere discord and distrust and in Europe moral and spiritual chaos. Here an industrial revolution is impending. America has nobly served the world. Now she must serve herself. As a melting pot her fires have either burned too feebly or have become exhausted. For five reasons governmental effort has been of a negligible character, and the vast majority of our foreign-born have no interest in the ideals of our democracy.

1. The co-called foreign population lacks adequate understanding of the principles on which this government is founded.
2. Many are too ignorant to understand.
3. Exploiters have prejudiced them.
4. Unwise promoters of Americanization have offended.
5. They have been handled in blocks by radical leaders often in foreign pay.

The Smith-Towner bill provides specifically for a commission on Americanization, with an appropriation of \$100,000, the head to have a seat in the cabinet.

We cannot have a united country without a united language. Racial groups of illiteracy must be broken up.

We must stop undesirable immigration and either deport or intern. The constitution guarantees liberty of speech. That right is given, but the abuse of that right is not to be tolerated. The publisher of a libel cannot

shield himself under the right of free speech. We must teach obedience to **law** in order that **liberty** may endure.

Mr. Sullivan spoke next on Industrial Democracy. He said that the rise of interest in the subject was so recent that books were few, but he gave a careful review and comparative criticism of each book on his list.

The next number was a paper by Miss Rood of St. Paul on The New Education. In the short list of books recommended, Miss Rood emphasized Dewey's *My Pedagogic Creed* as something not only for teachers but for every social being to **tie** to.

Miss Lewis of Fergus Falls stressed the value of "Books That Are No Books." The rule of the British Museum Library calls any printed publication of 100 pages or less a pamphlet, but we moderns usually class unbound material of any description as a pamphlet. In the mass of material of this kind which comes to a library, especially to a Depository Library, it takes time, patience intelligence and common-sense to separate the wheat from the chaff. Of the government bulletins, Miss Lewis binds in red-rope paper covers the Farmers' Bulletins, arranged topically, several numbers together, and classifies and shelves them. Much of the material is subject-indexed and filed in pamphlet boxes. Anything that pertains to the events of the day is placed on the reading table, where it attracts the attention of the public and in due course is relegated to the reference files. Gaylord covers are used for the larger pamphlets, or the backs are merely reinforced with strips of vellum. This "shirt-sleeve" literature often proves of enormous value for reference work. Slosson says, "The least valuable volumes in the library are those with the finest bindings, the most valuable are those with no bindings at all."

Miss Ames, Director of Work with Children in the Minneapolis Public Library, gave the next paper on New and Worth-While Books for Children. She spoke of the Twin books by Lucy F. Perkins as setting a new standard in books for children just beginning to read stories. Much information is given without spoiling the story. A distinct addition to historical stories is Miss Lamprey's "In the Days of the Guild," twenty-two tales breathing the very spirit of the time of Henry II. Telling of the industries and arts, they will awaken fresh interest in the life of the middle ages. There is a fascinating poem for each story and a picture.

Mace and Baldwin's "Story of Old Europe and Young America" is the best of the books giving a European background for American history. Turkington's "My country" and Bryant's "I am an American" were especially recommended.

Attention was called to some new illustrated editions of standard children's books. The series, Stories all children love, published by Lippincott at \$1.50 each, already comprises 18 titles and Children's classics at 60 cents, also published by Lippincott, includes simplified editions of George MacDonald's stories, Little lame prince, etc. New editions of Cooper's Last of the Mohicans and Verne's Mysterious island; illus. by Wyeth, are published by Scribner at \$2.50. The delightful reviews of children's books by Annie Carroll Moore in the Bookman were recommended.

Miss McGregor of the St. Paul Children's Department told of her experience in Nature study with children. Bird and flower contests aroused great interest and stimulated the desire to know our common birds and flowers. Miss McGregor brought a number of very attractive posters which she had used.

Miss Powell gave proof in her paper that poetry has taken a strong hold on popular interest, and not only poetry itself but new forms of verse.

The meeting closed with readings by Mr. Garns of typical poems by some of our sectional poets—Sam Walter Foss, Holman F. Day, Joe Lincoln and the well-loved Canadian poet Drummond. This served as a delightful dessert to our literary banquet, and the very large attendance at this last meeting was evidence of the profit and pleasure anticipated and realized.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President, Miriam E. Carey, Board of Control, St. Paul; 1st Vice-president, Harriet A. Wood, Department of Education, St. Paul; 2nd Vice-president, Sarah E. LeCrone, Public Library, Fribault; Secretary-Treasurer, Margaret Hickman, Public Library, Eveleth; with Mrs. Blanchard, the retiring president, as the 5th member of the executive board.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the M. L. A., wish to express our appreciation of the cordial welcome and hospitality accorded us by the Minneapolis Public Library; that we especially thank those who have contributed to make this program so successful;—the Executive committee, the Library Divi-

sion of the Department of Education, speakers on our program, and Mrs. Weyerhauser, who so delightfully entertained us with song; that a word of thanks be given to those who are engaged in the work of county extension and to the public-spirited men and women who are interested in raising the status both of the library and librarians, and

Whereas, it has been fully demonstrated by past experience that a library cannot carry forward a constructive program of community service without adequate financial support, therefore, be it resolved that the M. L. A. strongly urge all libraries to adopt the budget system as the most effective and business-like way of providing the necessary library funds, and, further be it resolved that we adopt the resolutions on salaries adopted June 27, 1919, by the American Library Association.

Mrs. Jennings moved that a standing committee on the certification and standardization of librarians be appointed by the incoming president; the committee to be composed as follows: one member from one of the large libraries, one from a small library, one from the Department of Education, one from the University, and one from a Normal School.

The motion was seconded by Miss Farr and carried.

Mrs. Hitchcock presented an invitation from Hibbing to hold our next meeting there. The invitation was referred to the executive committee.

During the time of the meetings, the stereomotorgraph sent by the American Library Association was on exhibition in the Library corridor. It showed slides of library war service, especially advertising what libraries can do for returned service men. A collection of vocational books and the A. L. A. panels were also displayed.

The exhibit of posters made by the children of the St. Paul schools attracted much attention.

Miss L. E. Stearns of Milwaukee, Wis., gave a short talk on behalf of the Library Association at the general session of the M. E. A. Saturday morning. Miss Wood addressed a meeting of county superintendents at the University Farm, and Miss Scripture of the East High School, Minneapolis, took part in a discussion of efficient citizenship, at a joint meeting of the Divisions of History and Civics and Economics, emphasizing library aids.

MARIE A. TODD,
Secretary.

HIBBING'S TRAVELING LIBRARY

BY CHARLOTTE H. CLARK, EXTENSION LIBRARIAN, HIBBING PUBLIC LIBRARY.

What would our grandmothers have thought if they could have seen a Public Library of aluminum and steel, mounted on four big pneumatically tired wheels, propelled by a thirty-five horse-power engine, coming chugging and clanging up to their very doors—a library van large enough to accommodate a dozen persons, with the librarian's seat and desk at one end, and a broad leather seat at the back for the patrons. But our grandmothers, if they knew public libraries at all, and I strongly suspect that, at least, one of mine didn't, were familiar with a quiet peaceful room, and a dignified custodian keeping watch over the closed shelves and solemn readers. For that matter, what grandmother could imagine the Minnesota Iron Range! Aladdin's charm of "Open Sesame" could disclose no greater treasure than the steam shovels have opened to the world; and in this vein, I like to pretend sometimes that our bus is a magic carpet carrying a bit of happiness to the enchanted ones that toil and toil in the dark underground mines, or in the blazing heat or biting winds of the open pits.

Miss Baldwin asked me to tell you a little of the Library Bus of Stuntz Township, and I hoped that I might have the car here, that you could visit it, but bad roads have made this impossible.

The car was bought, and is maintained by the Township of Stuntz, the Hibbing Public Library giving us our book fund, and the privilege of borrowing from their shelves. We cover an area of about one hundred and sixty (160) miles, including twenty-five locations. Most of these we make once every week, but a few, on account of inaccessibility and scarcity of population, we visit every other week. Our hours are 11:30 to 5:30 and 6:30 to 9:00 three days a week. Two days we run 8:30 to 12:30 and 1:30 to 5:00.

One day is given to the librarian for her mechanical and reference work, which is impossible to do on the car, and to the driver for repair work.

Now I think I shall take a typical day among the mining locations, as it will give you some idea of what our work really consists of. When any new books or magazines are loaded in, when the required books are

fastened in their proper shelves, when the driver has given a last tinker to his engine, we are ready to start. Our reference work is rather heavy, and ranges widely (as in all libraries) from technical questions, to asking us to do such favors as "to look up the Hereford cow that strayed south day before yesterday," and we aim to please them all, if possible.

Our first stop is perhaps two miles from the edge of town, at a little tar-papered shack. The mother and small boy come out before we have time to ring our gong, "For," says the mother, "five-year-old John has been at the window since ten o'clock, and it's the one morning I get my work done, he is so quiet." Although, I know this is true of readers in all libraries, it is very typical of many patrons, especially in the outlying districts, to take six or seven books, exchanging them every week, and seeming unconscious of the fact that they are reading what seems to me quite a "bite."

Our next stop is a quarter of a mile further on—a Serbian camp, of four long sheds, one of them a cook shack, and the others sleeping quarters. I was amused here one day when only two of the men remained on the car, to see them in a friendly manner engage in a little fistic encounter as to which would have the book, "The Dream of Holy Mary." They are so like children, so frankly delighted when they find a book they like, so pathetically proud when they say, "Oh, yes, I sign name." It is certainly quite an occasion to many of the borrowers to sign the application card, and this is equally true of the fine money. The fact that they contribute to the upkeep of the library seems to give the new American an additional pride and interest in it.

Away again—and this time I scurry to see that the shelves are tightly closed and the book racks screwed fast, for we are off to the K mine. We shoot off on an alley road, round the corners of two cow sheds, chickens, pigs, ducks, and geese, respectively, grunting and cackling, rattle over a rickety bridge, and careen around the corner of an ore dump. I draw a good breath, only to gasp half way in the midst of it, as we raspingly scrape the top of the car on some low hanging electric wires. Our final William S. Hart feat is a crawl through a too narrow trestle bridge, the driver craning out of the window on one side, and I on the other, to see that we aren't scraping the enamel. Safely under, we

charge a hill and with a flourish make a sweeping curve to the very door of the boarding house, by a hair-breadth missing the huge triangle dinner gong. This is a nice camp. The Superintendent comes out, hand in hand, with the cook's little girl. Then the men just through dinner, come out for their Zane Grey, or mystery stories, or what is almost as usual, there are the two or three, who want Hardy, or Maupassant or Hugo. Last week the requests for this camp were, "Bolshevism" by Spargo, "Whistle signals" for the craneman, "Tess of the Durbervilles," and a Serbian-English primer. On this day we make three other locations, the night schedule includes a Dupont powder plant, and a railroad junction. Our average for this day is about two hundred books.

Personally, I enjoy the Friday trip most of all. These are all day affairs, and like Rebecca of Sunnybrook farm, who felt she was traveling when she carried a nightdress, I feel I am on a journey, when I take my lunch. On one Friday our route lies southeast for sixteen miles, and on the alternate week southwest for twenty-three miles. The M country is a farming district, inhabited almost entirely by Finns, and their houses, set far back from the road, necessitate our driving in to most of them, so it is noon by the time we have reached the little school house. The children come tearing out to exchange their books, having brought their old ones to school, knowing that this is "Library Day." Kind Providence and the Township of Stuntz placed a road camp on this route, so through the summer we stopped here for the best dinners I have ever eaten, and as Mrs. Crachit puts it, "I say it calmly, too." The men in the camp, for the most part Irish, are wild for detective stories, but there is a Thackeray fiend and Dumas lover and one old Dublinite expects as a matter of course his "Literal Digest." The cook, a very busy man, sees to it that the books are gathered up on the Library Day, and I always notice that part of the volumes wear newspaper jackets. I am just a little bit sleepy after the beefsteak, fried potatoes, creamed peas, pickles, baked beans, apple pie, fruit cake, doughnuts, and cookies—but I rouse for the final stop, the T postoffice. This is a very strong Finnish district, clannish and decidedly self-restrained. While I haven't been received, as yet, with open arms, they are always courteous to me, and the younger

generation are frankly friendly. It's rather a sad place, too, for everything is hard and stern. The country, the people—everything! There are two boys that I always anxiously await, for without them the trip seems incomplete. One day this fall, I remembered the Hibbing Fair, and I asked them if they did not care to drive up with me. "Can't," says Toivo, "we haven't got our town clothes on, and it takes two hours to go home and change and get back again; and then I don't believe father would let us. Last year I had a chance to go to the Minnesota State Fair for I won the Speaking prize for the district, but I had to have ready money for the trip and for a suit of clothes, and my folks wouldn't give it to me for they thought the trip foolish, and you know I am inexperienced." and he pronounced the word so clearly and distinctly, "so I stayed back." His parents are well-to-do! Well, there wasn't anything to say, so we started to pick out his books. No light matter of say five minutes—but a debate, a literary society, an author's club—where the boys tell what they like and why. Toivo's and my tastes are quite similar, and it's a true pleasure to hear his criticisms of the "Virginian," "Luck of Roaring Camp," "Wilderness Castaways" and "David Copperfield." The last time I was down he asked what the book, "The Grim Thirteen," was about. "They are good short stories," said I, "all end rather unhappily." "Aw, don't take it," said Aino. But Toivo looked at me with his slow old smile and answered, "Happy endings are for children, and real life is not like that." And he is just sixteen!

The other trip which I particularly enjoy is R. We leave Hibbing at six o'clock in the evening, for we find the night schedule is more popular with the older patrons, reaching R at 6:30 and from that time until nine or after, when we are finally able to get away, the car is jammed. Like layers of soil are the different nationalities in this location. The first layer we strike is Italian. Such lovely names—"Vendetta Boscara," "Nicoledda Mimpane," "Pasquale Carztio," and—such darling babies as are brought to be admired! I used to worry with the bus packed to overflowing and none too quiet, for fear the older patrons might not be able to select their Italian or English books, but I've arrived at the point where I think they enjoy

the confusion and gabble, the garlic and babies, and the library equally well, and who can say but what the books are given an additional flavor?

The next stop is Finnish. "Toinnes" and "Helgas" and "Limpis" are in evidence. They are not to be hurried in their selection nor are they particularly impressed with any criticism or recommendation I may give a book. Then there is the Croatian-Slovanian location, with here and there an Irishman, and a few Norwegians and Swedes. Our final stop is almost entirely American. It's rather a bad arrangement arriving so late, nine or nine-fifteen, for one mother says, the bus offers a particularly fine reason for the children to beg to stay up late, but they usually fall asleep on the lounge before we arrive, and have to be awakened when the gong rings, and then they are cross, and if they aren't roused they are even crosser, so that Library night isn't all it might be, particularly for the mothers.

The days go so fast there are always new road camps, boarding houses and farmhouses to be visited, and usually there is an adventure if one is in an adventurous mood. I'm sure that I've given nothing constructive in library work, nor any inspiration in the great problem of being better friends with the people from overseas. I get tired and bored, and there are days when I wonder if I can possibly go the same old round, but it's usually that day something particularly fine happens.

Perhaps from being on all sorts of roads, good and bad, I really believe that I can appreciate a good one, the thought has come to me that if we are but bits of gritty, gravel holding together the smooth concrete, and easing the jolts of the travelers for years to come, then after all—we are not in vain.

*LIBRARIANS AS EDUCATORS

The Possibilities of the County Library.

By Harriet A. Wood

Supervisor of School Libraries

A community may be likened to an Educational Army, a large part of whose munitions and supplies may be drawn from the library shelves. Librarians, as officers in the Library Division of the Educational Army, must be leaders, trained and fearless, with a program for immediate accomplishment and a vision of an ultimate objective. While librarians themselves are convinced that they are edu-

cators and that the "library is an integral part of public education," they have not everywhere convinced the public of their serious purpose. Undoubtedly many have demonstrated the value of their contribution to the community's intelligence and well-being and recognition has come in expanded budgets and enlarged programs. Although it would be difficult to discover any avenue of approach to the public mind that has not been tried somewhere in the country there is, in general, a lack of support that prevents librarians from adopting the methods that will produce large results.

The new element that has come into our profession through the war experience is the determination to secure sufficient funds to put into action in all communities the splendid ideas that have been successful where the people are fully awake to the value of libraries. No matter what the general staff at A. L. A. headquarters may plan, every campaign will fail unless librarians, as good officers, fall into line.

The first obstacle to be overcome is the dread of personal publicity. The decline of gentleness and reticence among women so generally deplored by our post-war reformers has not affected the library ranks. "Timidity" is altogether too prevalent.

Therefore it is the first duty of these library officers to take the initiative in educating the people to the possibilities of the library. This duty cannot be delegated to others because by no one else is the problem so well understood. Time may be found for this publicity if library details are left to subordinates. Many conscientious librarians are guilty of wasting their time on records and house-keeping that interfere sadly with their larger usefulness. There is no more direct road to adequate support than personal contact with the public without the walls. Surely librarians are aware that book agents succeed where they fail. Why not cultivate more worldly wisdom?

The relation of the librarian to the board should be one of leadership. Boards are made up of citizens whose primary interests are outside of the library. They look to the librarian to conduct the library and to keep them informed of new methods. Progressive boards look to the librarian for their library education and only when the librarian fails them are they inclined to initiate policies or to remain inactive. The board should be one of the chief factors in convincing the public

*Paper read at Iowa Library Association, Waterloo.

of the value of extending the library service but they cannot do this intelligently unless the librarian is constantly furnishing them with ammunition. Production not conservation should be the watchword of the live library board.

If the librarians are to educate others, it is obvious that they must themselves be educated. Recognition, both professional and financial, will come more rapidly if librarians are willing to face their handicaps and remove them as far as they are able, for the good of the service. The conditions of certification help each one to discover just where the weakness lies. Instead of resisting these reasonable requirements librarians should welcome them because of the increased power that will result. Some plan must be worked out offering librarians of experience suitable courses without subjecting them to the A B C of library training, while full recognition of all work done in service may be measured by means of a thesis or by tangible results.

If anyone needs to be convinced that in this day of specialization, training is superfluous let us cite two examples. According to Colonel Ahern in the September Century, one of the strongest factors in the winning of the war was the nucleus of thoroughly trained officers, overlooked by Germany. The Salvation Army made an everlasting impression in France not because of numbers but because of its small group of two hundred devoted, trained workers. To the nucleus of trained workers in our libraries some of whom have passed through the schools and others who have acquired wisdom through long years of experience, will be due the success of the present forward movement.

But recruiting for the future must be a very large part of the program. Librarians must do this recruiting systematically. The haphazard, accidental manner in which librarians have stumbled upon their life work is extremely unfortunate. The recruits who are to enter service now must be urged to make thorough preparation, for the standards set today will determine the quality of the work done in the future. With right salary standards and responsible positions to look forward to, library work should attract the most promising of our young people. A new book on vocations for girls fails to lay stress on education as a necessity for librarianship, and holds out far from alluring prospects to the would-be librarian. Comparisons with other occupations discussed in the same book

would be amusing if not so tragic for our profession. Why require less knowledge for librarianship than for high school teaching when librarians are called upon to meet all classes and conditions of men? Promotion keeps alive professional spirit. Uneducated librarians cannot be promoted to responsible positions without injury to the service.

It is logical that if young people are to spend years in preparing themselves for this work, the community will be cheating itself unless the financial compensation offered releases librarians from the economies that sap strength and steal time that should be given to public service. Is it good business on the part of the public to have young women with college degrees and library training spending their mornings off in doing their own sewing and laundry work, no matter how worthy the labor may be, at the expense of entering into the life of the community? The urgent needs of education demand every bit of the vitality and strength of these library officers. The right basis of compensation in all fairness both to the public and to the librarian in a given community is that upon which other educators in correspondingly responsible positions are employed. The chief librarian in a well organized library system should be paid as well as the high school principal.

Given adequate funds and a thoroughly trained, educated, sympathetic staff of library officers, the next step is the establishment of a base of supplies with communication lines reaching to the battle front. In the large cities such base libraries exist with their lines connecting the base with numerous branches and stations in schools, factories and business houses.

Is there any reason why the same system should not be established in every county to serve the scattered residents in the rural districts and in the small towns? California, with its successful system of county libraries, and isolated instances in other states, point the way. Mr. Douglass in his book, "The Little Town," says that the library in the small town generally does not exist, and where it does exist it is "harmless, and for the most part purposeless." Perhaps this is too strong an indictment. Undoubtedly there are many small libraries that are doing valiant service but is it not a struggle? Do the towns really support their libraries? Where are the towns with ample book funds? Have you ever seen a Carnegie Library open two

days a week with a librarian paid \$15.00 per month? The library in the small town is unable to meet the present high costs. But the condition is not new. It existed long before the war. There is a way out both for the open country and the small town. It is the county library with its base in the county seat or elsewhere, and a taxing unit large enough to provide funds and to employ the energies of our strongest librarians. To be really successful, unless the situation is exceptional, there should be but one system of libraries in each county. This will provide school branches, general branches in the larger centers, stations at the cross-roads, and traveling libraries for isolated neighborhoods, served by means of the library bus and the parcels post.

Some states provide for cooperation between school boards and library boards by a contract so that the school branches may be as closely connected with the base library as the general branches. If the school is large enough a full time librarian is employed jointly by the two boards, otherwise a librarian divides her time between the school and the public library.

Good roads are making possible the lines of communication. The county nurse, the welfare worker and the agricultural agent are helping the people to think in county units. The county librarian who is concerned with every man, woman and child in the county has a wonderful objective to gain. What greater opportunity for patriotic service than to make the interests of the country and the city one? Think of the time when many library busses such as the beautiful \$8,000.00 bus at Hibbing on the Iron Range will be going from door to door throughout the rural districts carrying information and inspiration to every corner of our country! No one who spends an evening with Miss Charlotte Clark, at Hibbing, as she goes from mine to mine, boarding house to boarding house, cabin to cabin, bringing not only books but sympathy to our new Americans, can doubt that great untried natural avenues of approach are open to librarians. I wish you could all have looked into a certain miner's cabin last fall just after dark and seen the librarian caring for the little Italian baby while the mother was selecting a fairy tale from the library bus!

As we enter upon this crusade let us not neglect any of the divisions of the Educational Army. First of all, let us provide

library training for the youths in the training camps, the boys and girls still in school. "If youth but knew; if old age only could" are significant lines from an ancient philosopher. Jerome K. Jerome echoed this thought at the beginning of the war when deeply distressed because the youths of England were so indifferent to the great crisis. "Will they never come?" he exclaimed, as he saw them thoughtlessly crowding to the ball field and to the cinema, not realizing that they alone had the power to save the world. Suggested by Mr. Jerome's lament is a telling article in the Nation, "Youth to the Rescue." 'Youth versus Age,' he says, 'that is the battle that will decide the future of the world.' He holds that it is not Liberalism versus Conservatism, not Capital against Labor, not class against class, or nation against nation, 'but the young hearts of every land against the cunning old brains and the shrivelled-up souls' . . . It was only boys who could fly, and boys that could be 'shock-troops' and boys that could last any length of time in the dirt and mud and filth, moral and physical filth of the trenches. Generosity, romance, hope, courage, sweetness, idealism, love of mankind, devotion to the task without thought of the morrow—that is Youth. . . . Love of mankind—there lies the magic solvent for the evils of an old embattled world. Then who, pray, can answer the call but Youth unspoiled, Youth unafraid!"

How are the youths of the land to awaken to their full responsibilities and joys in time to get the most out of life and to put the most into life? Only by the combined efforts of all educators including librarians. A group of high school girls exclaimed after hearing a book talk given by a librarian, "Wouldn't it be fine if we could have talks like that in school!" Librarians have a point of view on books and reading that has great educational value. Are they sharing it with the young people in school? Past experience points the way. Story hours and library classes are good, but the impression made thus far is very faint because the task is so unlimited. Not only must there be many more children's librarians in the public library, but there must be librarians in every school building where any considerable number of children are in attendance. We must take up the book training of children seriously and do it ourselves. Libraries have depended upon volunteer workers and half pay workers long

enough. The time has come when we must increase our numbers and grapple with our problem. Teacher-librarians must be replaced by trained librarians. There will still be much for the teacher to do and she will be able to do it better because of the presence of the librarian in the school. Let us not confuse school library work with the circulation of books. A school librarian's work is only half done when books are circulated. The other half and the more important is personal work done with individuals and small groups day after day, with the child's reading record in the foreground. Competitive statistics are a bane because they trick us into thinking that we have done much when greater things remain to be done. Systematic class work suited to the pupils' years and understanding should be an integral part of the course of study directed by the school librarian if not entirely given by her. In this day of efficiency and supervised study why continue to let children flounder in their use of books? If school nurses and athletic directors are a necessity, why not a school librarian?

The story of "An Underfed Nursling" by Charlotte Morris in the August Atlantic pictures an elderly factory worker who suffered, not from physical but from mental malnutrition. Her companion exclaims, "I felt my mind and heart leap up and accuse me because that other heart and mind had been betrayed by an imperceptibly gradual starvation." Where was her champion when defenseless, gentle, impressionable, easily molded she had gone on and on slipping little by little into the tragedy of purely mechanical usefulness." * * * When the public health worker tells us that the children in one family out of four, rich or poor, are starving because of improper food, one wishes that some test might be applied to show just what proportion are mentally undernourished. Are we betraying them as the child in the story was betrayed?

Then there are the men and women who are in action out on the firing line in store, farm and factory. Perhaps they would continue to read if the right books were made easily accessible. We may throw off responsibility by saying that grown men and women can come to the library if they want books. However, some people have needs of which they are not conscious. The habit of being well read is not yet a national one.

Last of all we must consider the aged and the weak in body and mind. The casualties in the hospitals and the prisoners must not be overlooked. The wonderful experience of our hospital libraries in France and America proves that given the right books and librarians trained for their work results are remarkable.

In conclusion the two essentials for an enlarged program are adequate support and trained leaders. With these at hand the county systems consisting of the library with its lines of communication extending to the smaller centers and the isolated neighborhoods may serve all divisions of the Educational Army—the youth in the training camps, the mature men and women on the firing line of life and those whom age and disability have retired from the battle. We have our orders from the general staff, the American Library Association. Why not make the advance?

THE COUNTY LIBRARY CAMPAIGN

County Library Law. According to Chapter 445, of the Laws of Minnesota for 1919, the Board of County Commissioners is authorized to establish and maintain, at the county seat, or any other city to be determined, a public library for the free use of all residents of the county, and may levy a tax not to exceed one mill on the dollar of all the taxable property outside of any city or village wherein a free public library is located, or which is already taxed for the support of a library, the proceeds of the tax to be known as the county library fund.

If there is a free public library in the county, the Board of County Commissioners shall make a contract with its board of directors for service, the county library fund to be placed under its supervision to be spent for extension work. If there is more than one free library in the county, the Board of County Commissioners may contract with one or all of the library boards if advisable.

If there is no free library in the county, the Board of County Commissioners shall appoint a board of five directors, whose powers and duties shall be the same as those of the library directors of any city or village.

Plan of Campaign. As the establishment of a county library rests with the county commissioners, the essential thing is to convince them of its usefulness and of the fact

that people want it. To this end a campaign of education is necessary to enlist the interest and influence of people all over the county.

Call a conference of all county workers to discuss the plan, showing how library extension could help them, and how they can help to promote it. This should include all educational and welfare workers, such as county and city superintendents of schools, librarians and representatives of library boards, the county agent, county nurse, home demonstrator, school club leader, and Red Cross workers.

Publish a series of articles in all county papers and have talks at county and local meetings of every kind.

Prepare a county library survey and carefully estimated budget for the county commissioners, with maps and charts showing location of libraries, schools and possible library centers.

School Libraries. Under existing laws, school libraries may make contracts for service with public libraries which are adequately equipped to render such service. Books, except those needed for reference work in the school, may be turned over to the public library, which then supplies collections to the school as needed. State Library Aid is then distributed to the public library. Librarians may spend part time in the school.

The public librarian should be paid by the school board for the service rendered, whether given in the public library building or at the school.

Begin with the county superintendent and enlist the interest of local and nearby school superintendents.

County Library Survey

County, Valuation, Possible Library Tax, Population.

Area of County.

Roads, railroads, trolleys, rural mail routes, etc.

Existing Public Libraries, Valuation, Library Appropriation, No. of volumes, No. of readers.

School Libraries, No. of volumes, No. of pupils.

Traveling Libraries.

Local, No. of volumes, No. of readers.

State, No. of volumes, No. of readers.

Total population served by existing libraries.

Total population without access to libraries.

Places which might become library centers.

Budget

Service. Librarian's salary to be increased to provide adequate service (should equal that of H. S. principal.)

Additional assistants needed to provide for extension worker to visit branches and stations, to visit and organize school libraries.

Transportation. Traveling expenses of librarian.

Freight, express or postage on traveling libraries, packages and single volumes.

Library car or school bus in larger counties.

Books. At least one book per capita.

SCHOOL LIBRARY NOTES

The Supervisor of School Libraries attended district educational meetings and county institutes at Mankato, Montevideo and Crookston, and spoke at institutes at Renville, Moorhead and Breckenridge. Visits have been made to school and public libraries at Glencoe, Olivia, Hector, Beardsley, Graceville and Ortonville.

To Superintendents

The County Superintendents have been supplied with a number of copies of the new Supplementary List for Elementary Schools. They are requested to furnish a copy to each school in the county, city as well as rural. Please secure your list from the County Superintendent if you are not already supplied.

Books for Elementary Schools

Teachers and librarians in charge of school libraries will find many suggestions in the lists recommended throughout this issue of LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS. These books will be lent upon request from the Library Division of the Department of Education. Look over the lists carefully and decide which books you would like to try in your schools before actually buying them. We will endeavor to fill your requests. Ask for a few definite books, return them with your comments as to their value and ask for others. In this way you may have something new to keep up the interest of the children. Make a point of visiting children's rooms in public libraries. Examine the books and talk them over with the librarians. It is important to see books before ordering them.

The Library Division in the Historical Building, St. Paul, invites you to come in and use the sample collection.

Because of the numerous lists in this number the School Aid List will be included in the next issue.

Reading Aloud and Story Telling

Every school day should include a period for reading aloud. The book or poem read should be worthy of special emphasis. As a rule, it should be a little beyond the reading ability of the children.

The following inexpensive lists will be suggestive:

Hassler, H. E. and Scott, C. E., comps.

Graded list of stories for reading aloud. 3 ed. rev. American Library Association Publishing Board, Chicago, ; 10c.

Power, E. L., ed. Lists of stories and programs for story hours. H. W. Wilson Co., New York City; \$0.20. (5 or more copies, 10c each.)

To Normal School Librarians

Miss Farr of the Mankato Normal has written out, at Miss Wood's request, some of the things which she would like to do. Similar suggestions are requested from other Normal School librarians.

"I should like to see a regular course in the use of the library given the grade children by the student-teachers, from lesson plans worked out by me.

"I should like to have more time for work with the children, in helping them choose books and use library tools.

"I should like to have time to visit classes and to keep up with what is being done in the various departments of the school so as to know better how the library can meet the needs of students and teachers.

"I should like to have time for more personal talks with students on books and reading; time to **appear** at leisure so that students could come to me without feeling that they were taking time needed for something else.

"I should like to have a six weeks' course (24 lessons) for students going into rural work. It would be well if they could actually organize a real library sent in from some rural school.

"I should like to have the course for new students consist of twelve lessons instead of the five now given, and the course for advanced students to include twelve lessons instead of six, or, better still, a six weeks' course of twenty-four lessons, with time on

my part to more carefully examine and correct the work handed in.

"More time is needed for work on the picture collection and the bulletin board, and for making suggestive lists, etc.

"More time is needed for constructive thinking and planning—the sort that cannot be done after a hard day's work."

Book Review Outline

Attention of teachers and librarians is called to the following suggestive form for book reviews used in the Portland schools. Questions are broad enough to cover all types of books and teachers should use discretion as to how many should be considered in any case. The reviews may be oral, written or in form of informal interviews with teachers. The object is to acquaint the child with the different phases of books and to call his attention to the essentials of good books of different kinds.

Date....., 19.....
Pupil.....
Grade..... Age.....
School..... Teacher.....
Author.....
Title of Book.....
Publisher.....
Copyright date.....
Began reading.....
Ended.....
Hours occupied in the reading.....
Did you read any passages aloud to your family?.....
What is the personal appearance of the book; i. e., binding.....
.....paper.....type.....margin.....
.....special features.....such as
illustrations.....maps.....
.....contents.....index.....
.....bibliography.....
To what classification does this book belong?
History.....biography.....travel.....
fiction.....verse.....other.....
Is the book also literature?.....
State briefly the general subject or plot of the book.....
.....
From what did you derive the most pleasure—the sound of the words.....
.....the pictures.....the people
in the book.....humorous passages.....
.....information obtained.....or,
from the story itself?.....
Illustrate by quotations or references.....
What new thoughts has it suggested?.....

H. A. W.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Enlarged Program. The committee on the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. has submitted a comprehensive report, providing first for the continuation of the work for the Army and Navy, including service for coast guards, light house service and hospitals. The Army and Navy departments have completed arrangements to take over the work, and trained librarians have been appointed for both branches of the service.

The plan for extension of A. L. A. functions in peace times, under the impetus given by the war, presents a most comprehensive program, including development in almost every field of library progress. The plans of most interest to libraries in general relate to library extension, standardization and certification, a national library survey, a nationwide promulgation of the library idea.

There is no more important feature of the Enlarged Program than that of the extension of libraries in rural communities. The U. S. Commissioner of Education is responsible for the statement that approximately 70,000,000 people in America do not have access to any adequate collection of books or to a public reading room.

A recent letter from Carl H. Milam, newly appointed director of the Enlarged Program, makes an appeal for illustrative material, including photographs, stories and publicity methods showing what it means from a recreational and cultural standpoint to have books readily available in rural districts and also definite concrete cases of individuals who have been provided with books by library extension methods and have thereby benefited in a definite, concrete way; for example, instances of men who have been enabled to increase their earning capacity through the use of libraries.

This request is passed on to the librarians of the state, hoping that they will respond by sending such material to the Library Division in duplicate if possible, so that copies may be retained for state use.

It is obvious that such material would be of distinct value in the Enlarged Program for Minnesota, where more than half our population lives in rural communities.

Meetings. A special meeting of the A. L. A. has been called in Chicago January 1-3, 1920, to consider a proposed revision of the constitution, and matters connected with the Enlarged Program. This meeting will be

held in connection with the usual midwinter meeting of the Council, the League of Library Commissions and other affiliated bodies.

The annual meeting of the A. L. A. will be held in Colorado Springs the first week in June.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

The formation of the hospital committee by the State Library Association, referred to in the foregoing report of its meeting, is considered by Miss Wyeth, Manager of Hospital Libraries, for the A. L. A. War Service, to be a "step in the right direction and one that is going to make handling of the situation in Minnesota very much easier than in any other part of the country."

Miss Carey, chairman of the committee, visited three of the county sanatoria recently at Wadena, Deerwood and Nopeming. Wadena and Deerwood are small, having a capacity of 24 beds. Wadena has a library of thirty books, a donation from a lady in Wadena. In the wards the bed patients were all reading. They arrange to buy if necessary, or their friends donate them new books. Evidently they all feel they must have something to read, no matter what else they do without.

There were two children at Wadena, each about ten years old, a boy and a girl. The boy had a volume of Alger in his table drawer. If anyone has some good boy's books for a boy of ten, he would be a fine person to receive them. A nice face he has and a cheerful spirit. He should have something to read that will keep him from deteriorating. Send a book or two to Miss Baldwin or Miss Carey for this boy or write them for his name.

At Deerwood there were two more children, one of them a pleasant girl about ten years old, who beat Miss Carey at checkers, wants some easy fairy stories to read. She said she was behind in her studies because she had to stay out of school so much.

Deerwood, and probably many other corners of Minnesota, needs things in print to counteract the material distributed by Socialists and I. W. W. At Deerwood certain patients regularly received pamphlets advocating the abolishment of religion, property rights and boundaries, and spreading the other doctrines of Lenine and Trotsky. We need printed matter to counteract this. Who can give a list of helpful books that will

assist in turning the minds of people into healthier channels? This is certainly the librarian's clear and special duty in these times.

Nopeming Sanatorium is so close to Duluth (eleven miles away) that it has been specially favored in many ways. It has plenty of books. Even the children in their open-air school room have a bookcase with children's books.

At all of these places there are discharged soldiers who are privileged to "take the cure" as part of their War Risk Insurance. Nice quiet, patient fellows they are, and it is good to think that Minnesota has these well-equipped and comfortable sanatoria and hospitals to which to send them.

The A. L. A. continues its "war service" to such men, who can draw books from the collections at headquarters in the Library of Congress.

The hospital committee of the M. L. A. hopes to organize a circuit of small travelling libraries for the use of the county sanatoria. Particulars of this movement's progress will be reported from time to time.

Miss Katharine Patten, member of the committee for Minneapolis, sends the following account of work already begun:

"Before our committee on Hospital work (appointed by the M. L. A.) had had time to meet, a call came from the Red Cross Northern Division for some one to visit the hospitals in Minneapolis in the interest of the discharged soldiers being treated here. It was rather interesting to find that the existence of our committee was so soon justified.

I took one of our staff with me and went at once to St. Mary's Hospital and Thomas Hospital. The latter is a hospital for tubercular patients, where we found a few of our boys and supplied them with magazines which we had taken with us. They were confined to their beds on the porch and could not sit up enough to hold a book in the cold.

At St. Mary's, we found between seventy and eighty boys, many of whom were able to be up and to go out. As a rule they were much interested when we offered them the privilege of the public library. We had taken application cards with us, and after a little talk with each one, we offered to issue a six months library card to anyone who expected to be in Minneapolis long enough to make use of it. Many of the boys were planning to

study here, under the Federal Board, at Dunwoody or elsewhere, and we tried to find out what they were interested in, and offered to send them books when they were not well enough to get up to the library in person. Some of the boys were glad to carry the books for those who were confined to the hospital.

That same afternoon two of our girls went back to the hospital with the cards that had been "signed up" in the morning, carrying with them an armful of books that had been asked for.

Miss Wyeth has promised to send books also, if we need them, to be kept at the hospital, but so far we have been able to supply whatever has been wanted from the Minneapolis Public Library. I am going at least once a fortnight to visit the hospitals and see the new patients as they come in. Of course we cannot send our own library books to a tubercular hospital, but Miss Wyeth says that I may order them from one of the Public Health Service Hospitals if needed. At present I think fresh magazines answer the purpose better than books, for I fancy these boys will soon be sent to Walker or the county sanatoria."

TRAVELING LIBRARY NOTES

"Happy is the country that has no history," and the Traveling Library has been one of those countries during the past three months. Routine work of making over old libraries, working on new ones; fifty-one new stations opened and three hundred and nine libraries sent out; selecting special collections for Christmas exhibits and supplementary work, tell the tale since the last issue of Library Notes and News.

As noted in the September number we are always glad to send libraries to schools, but since our collections are fixed ones we cannot send books for special grades nor on special subjects, nor can we check with the titles in the school library to avoid duplicates. We believe however that the Juvenile collections will be found useful in any school library even though they are not graded.

The librarian enjoyed meeting the library workers of the state who attended the M. L. A. and will be glad to extend this personal acquaintanceship. It's much more "homey" being a person rather than a name on a letterhead. A merry Christmas and a glad New Year to all, and in the words of Tiny Tim, "God bless us, every one."

L. E. C.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The fall meeting of the Twin City Library Club was held October 16, 1919, at West High School, Minneapolis. Dinner was served to about forty people before the meeting which was held in the school library at eight o'clock.

Miss Harriet Wood gave a short talk on the recent reorganization of the State Department of Education, its relation to school and public libraries and some of its plans for the future.

Dr. Arthur Payne of the Trades and Industries section of the College of Education then talked on, "The why and wherefore of vocational education." Dr. Payne's broad interpretation of vocational education, his clear exposition of the Smith-Hughes act, and above all his sympathetic manner of approach made his talk on an apparently hackneyed subject, a very interesting one.

The talks were followed by the election of officers, who are as follows:

President—Miss Lucy Lee Powell, Minneapolis Public Library.

Vice President—Miss Ethel B. Virtue, Minnesota Historical Library.

Secretary-Treasurer — Miss Josephine Mann, St. Paul Public Library.

CLARA BALDWIN LIBRARY CLUB

The Clara Baldwin Library Club met at the Chisholm Public Library on October 22nd.

The following program was given:

Roll call was answered by book reviews and criticisms.

A round table on new fiction, what should be put on the closed shelf, was led by Miss Hickman of Eveleth.

Miss Hurlbert, of Hibbing, led a discussion on Sunday work, who should do it?

Mr. A. R. Syme, a Chisholm attorney, gave an interesting talk on the Tonnage Tax, explaining the workings of such a tax, and the detriment it would be to Northern Minnesota. The need of an educational campaign to set before the people of the whole state the true situation in regard to the tax was stressed.

After the program the Club was served a luncheon in the High School dining room.

MARGARET GILPIN,
Secretary.

BUYING LIST FOR SMALL LIBRARIES

FICTION

Arnold, Winnifred. Miss Emmeline's kith and kin. Revell. \$1.25.

New England story with characteristic humor and kindness. Miss Emmeline learns through a returned missionary that ancestor worship may be practised in New England as well as in China.

Bacon, Mrs. J. D. Square Peggy. Appleton. \$1.60.

A readable collection of short stories, somewhat similar, but interesting.

Black, Alexander. Great desire. Harper. \$1.75.

"A book which take it all in all I do not know the like of for literary novelty and for constancy to a high ideal of life and the poetry and truth and beauty of it."—W. D. Howells.

Bojer, Johan. Face of the world. Moffatt. \$1.75.

Story of a physician who lost sight of the individual patient in his interest in the disease and the conditions which produced it. Will have a less general appeal than "Great hunger."

Glasgow, Ellen. Builders. Doubleday. \$1.60.

Story of the south and its change in political outlook before the European war. Good picture of the social conditions and the changing ideas typified by the husband and wife.

Hueston, Ethel. Leave it to Doris. Bobbs. \$1.50.

Pleasant story strongly reminiscent of "Prudence." Minister's family of four motherless girls who manage to be happy on a very limited income.

Irwin, Mrs. I. H. G. Happy years. Holt. \$1.50.

Disconnected chapters about Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Phoebe and Ernest and their families. Mr. and Mrs. Martin discover that "old age" can come painlessly.

Jordan, Elizabeth. Girl in the mirror. Century. \$1.60.

Right good mystery story with the same characters as "Wings of Youth," but not at all dependent upon it. Much better than the average.

Kelland, C. B. High flyers. Harper. \$1.50.

Detroit and its factories preceding and during the war. Has a strong war element, but pictures the amazing growth of the auto-manufacturing town so well that can still be used.

Lewis, Sinclair. Free air. Harcourt. \$1.75.

"Here is a true romance. It is so good a book and yet so distinctly American. Lewis's book is human, but it is an American story in every page. It is amusing, interesting, alive to its final period."—N. Y. Times.

Terhune, A. P. Lad; a dog. Dutton. \$1.75.

"Mr. Terhune has told these tales so delightfully that the reader doesn't give a thought to the author, so entrancing is the narrative."—Springfield Republican.

Van Slyke, Lucile. Little Miss-by-the-day. Stokes. \$1.50.

"She is perhaps a shade too naive for even the most sheltered maiden. But she meets the situations that arise with delightful fearlessness and a poise worthy of her line."—Pub. Weekly.

Ward, Florence. Singing heart. McCann. \$1.75.

A wholesome, attractive story of a Middle West family and how the talented clever, sophisticated brothers and sisters came from the cities and far countries to spend the summer in the small home town and there learned how worth-while was "Janey" of the singing heart, who had staid at home. Written by a Minnesota woman.

Willis, Honore. Forbidden trail. Stokes. \$1.60.

"Far and away in advance of anything she has done before. One of the best stories of American life and character that the year has brought forth."—New York Times.

NON-FICTION

Camp, W. C. Athletes all. Scribner. \$1.50. 796

"Founded on various experiments in physical training carried on in army and navy camps. Emphasizes the mental and moral qualities that should accompany sports and explains the elements of training, organizing and playing various outdoor games and contests."—A. L. A.

Drinkwater, John. Abraham Lincoln. Houghton. \$1.25. 822

"The drama takes up the great events in the career of Lincoln the statesman without partiality to north or south. Sometimes the local color and language are English, especially is the negro dialect unreal."—A. L. A.

Grey, Zane. Tales of fishes. Harper. \$2.50. 799

"Stirring tales of wit and muscle with cunning, powerful and rare game fishes of the Pacific Coast, and of angling in the Gulf stream and along the coast of Florida. Will interest many beside confirmed fishermen."—A. L. A.

Hoerle, H. C. & Saltzberg, F. B. Girl and the job. Holt. \$1.50. 607

A survey of occupations open to girls giving the qualifications necessary for the different vocations, the amount of salary, vacations, chances for advancement, etc. For teachers and guides rather than for girls themselves.

Leitch, John. Man-to-man. Forbes. \$2.00. 331

A plan for team work between labor and capital in large factories through an organization patterned on the federal government and an efficiency bonus system.—A. L. A.

McKinney, A. H. Guiding boys over fool hill. Revell. \$1.25. 173

Useful for material on adolescent period. Features religious side only. For both parents and Sunday school workers.

Parker, Mrs. C. S. An American idyll. Atlantic. \$1.75. 921

A wife's loving memoir of the home life and work of a late professor of the University of California whose interest in labor troubles won him distinction. Very frank and intimate. First published in Atlantic.—A. L. A.

Roosevelt, Theodore. Theodore Roosevelt's letters to his children. Scribner. \$2.00. 921

Many sides of the interesting character of Roosevelt are revealed in his letters to his children or to his friends about them. Most of all he is seen as an ardent big play-fellow with interests wide enough to do crude picture letters for the little ones as well as apologetically preachy messages to the boys away at school.—A. L. A.

Sears, J. H. Career of Leonard Wood. Appleton. \$1.50. 921

Has no literary value but a readable account of General Wood and what he accomplished in Cuba and the Philippines. Favorable but restrained in comment.

Wilkinson, Marguerite. New voices. Macmillan. \$2.00. 808.1

A well arranged anthology which groups its illustrative poems and comments under the headings of technique and spirit of contemporary poetry. It is critically generous, and most useful to the average reader, perhaps for this inclusiveness.—A. L. A.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Greene, Homer. The guardsman. Jacobs. \$1.50.

A patriotic story of a young American guardsman who shows his mettle in an emergency.

Grey, Joslyn. Rosemary Greenaway. Scribner. \$1.50.

Rosemary so idolized her father that she could not see him in his true character and after his death when her mother married again the process of adjustment was a difficult one.

Holland, R. S. Neptune's son. Jacobs. \$1.50.

Sea adventure story of a New England boy who helped search for a wonderful ruby stolen from a temple in India. Scene, South American waters.

Kingsley, Charles. Water babies; illus. by J. W. Smith. Dodd. \$1.25.

Very attractive edition with lovely colored illustrations and many black and white pen drawings.

Lear, Edward. Nonsense book. Crowell. \$0.50. 827

Available now at a very low price, with nonsense sketches on each page.—A. L. A.

Lindsay, Maud & Poulsson, Emilie. Joyous travelers. Lothrop. \$2.00. 808

Very attractive book with stories and poems and black and white illustrations. Would make a very nice gift book.

Humphrey, Grace. Women in American history. Bobbs. \$1.25. 920

Sketches of fifteen American women written simply but entertainingly. 6-7 grade.

Meyer, Zoe. In the green fields; nature reader. Little. \$0.75. 500

Short stories and sketches illustrated with attractive pen drawings. Common birds, insects and flowers. 3rd grade.

Mullett, G. M. Betsy Lane, patriot. Century. \$1.25.

War story but so good can still be used. Little Washington girl who earned her own money for the Junior Red Cross and Liberty bond. Published in St. Nicholas.

Parsons, Geoffrey. Land of fair play. Scribner. \$1.25. 353

Simple book on civics based on things a child knows about and illustrated by examples which he will understand. Somewhat text-booky in appearance but not in treatment.

Phillips, E. C. Wee Ann. Houghton. \$1.25.

Wee Ann visits in the country and has such a fine time there. Much conversation and colored illustrations.

Price, E. B. Blue magic. Century. \$1.00.
Charming story of an invalid boy and his "djinn."
Scene laid in Egypt and Italy. May not appeal to the
ordinary boy.

St. Nicholas. Elephant stories retold from
St. Nicholas. Century. \$0.90. 599
Similar to others in the series. Entertaining. Boys will
like.

Seaman, A. H. Slipper Point mystery.
Century. \$1.35.
Mystery story with scene laid on the coast where two
fourteen year old girls find hidden treasure.

Wright, I. L. With the little folks. Hough-
ton. \$1.25.
Pretty, cheerful little stories that children in the fourth
grade can read. Illustrated. Title so unattractive book
may have to be taken to the children.

Young, S. H. Adventures in Alaska.
Revell. \$1.25. 917.98
Adventures of a missionary in the gold rush days in
Alaska. Not too preachy. Boys and men will enjoy.

NEW AND WORTH-WHILE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Compiled by Georgiana Ames, Minnea-
polis Public Library

Bachman, F. P. Great inventors and their
inventions. Amer. Bk., 1918. \$0.80.

Benson, E. F. David Blaize and the blue
door. Doran, 1919. \$2.00.

Bergengren, R. W. Jan, Joseph and John;
il. by Maurice Day. Atlantic Monthly
Press, 1919. \$2.25.

Bosschere, Jean de. Folk tales of Flan-
ders. Dodd, 1918. \$3.50.

Carney, M. V. Minnesota, the star of the
north. Heath, 1918. \$1.00.

Carpenter, F. G. Around the world with
the children. Amer. Bk., 1917.

Cobb, B. B. & C. E. Clematis. Putnam,
1918. \$1.25.

Fisher, E. F. Resources and industries of
the U. S. Ginn, 1919. \$0.80.

Hudson, H. W. Little boy lost. Knopf,
1918. \$1.50.

Lamprey, L. In the days of the guild.
Stokes, 1918. \$1.50.

Mace, William, & Tanner, E. P. Story
of old Europe and young America. Rand,
1916. \$0.75.

Mijatovich, Madam E. Serbian fairy
tales. Il. by Sidney Stanley. McBride,
1918. \$1.60.

Mother Goose. Bye-lo series; il. by Blanche
F. Wright. 10 v. Rand. \$0.25 each.

Parkman, M. R. Fighters for peace. Cen-
tury, 1919. \$1.50.

Perdue, H. A. Child life in other lands;
il. by Milo Winter. Rand, 1918. \$0.50.

Perkins, L. F. French twins. Houghton,
1918. \$1.25.

Smith, E. B. After they came out of the
ark. Putnam, 1918. \$2.50.

Turkington, G. A. My country. Ginn,
1918. \$0.96.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

Books suggested by Oscar M. Sullivan.

Bechhofer, C. E. & Reckitt, M. B. Mean-
ing of national guilds. Macmillan, 1918,
\$2.50.

An English book which, while the authors are strong in
declaring they do not wish to destroy the state, is destructive
rather than constructive in its criticisms. The idea seems
to be that it is better to reject ameliorative measures in a
hope that things will become much worse and eventually
lead to the plan which they favor.

Cohen, J. H. An American labor policy.
Macmillan, 1919, \$1.00.

The essence of the plan is in the early and complete
recognition by employers of organizations of the trade
union type, lest at no distant time they be face to face with
organizations of the syndicalist type, with which there
can be no such thing as industrial peace. Both the em-
ployer and employee should be put under the control of
society and the power of enforcement and relief should be
placed in the courts or in some new tribunal created for
the purpose. This book is in every way the strongest note
that has been sounded in the United States during the
present crisis.

Commons, J. R. Industrial good-will.
McGraw, 1919, \$2.00.

The test of all plans and systems depends upon the
answer to the question: Will it produce good will or not.
The author advocates getting both sides in a conference
around a table and believes in the absolute recognition of
the right of labor to organize. The impression is left that
he has failed to understand the present day deep currents
and to come forward with suggestions that will prove use-
ful in the crisis ahead.

Hobson, S. G. Guild principles in war and
peace. Macmillan, 1919. \$1.00.

While replete with telling points, it becomes at times
rather too strictly doctrinaire to represent a well-balanced
exposition. The author is so interested in attacking the
system he forgets to make clear the practical bearings of
the plan he is advocating.

Stoddard, W. S. Shop committee. Mac-
millan, 1919, \$1.25.

Of much value in a practical way, dealing with the actual
methods by which a form of joint control of industry by
employers and employees can be put into effect. The form
of plan which secures special stress is that of an actual com-
mittee instead of the governmental form with a house of
representatives representing the man and a senate repre-
senting the employers. The shop committee is a plan by
which committeemen elected by the various departments of
an industrial plant meet with the representatives of the
employer and settle various subjects of dispute according
to fixed rules. The subjects which are considered proper
ones for treatment by the shop committee are discipline,
safety, wage scales and working conditions.

THE NEW EDUCATION

Compiled by Florence Rood, Kindergarten Director, Phalen Park School, St Paul.

Dewey, John. Ethical principles underlying education. Chicago University press, 1903. 25c.

Dewey, John. My pedagogic creed. Flanagan, 1910. 15c.

Moore, E. C. What the war teaches us about education. Macmillan, 1918. \$1.20.

Scott, C. A. Social education. Ginn, 1908. \$1.50.

CONCERNING RECENT POETS AND POETRY

Compiled by Miss Lucy Lee Powell, Minneapolis Public Library

Anthologies

Braithwaite, W. S. B. Anthology of magazine verse for 1918. Small. \$2.00.

Clarke, G. H., ed. Treasury of war poetry, first series. Houghton, 1917. \$1.50.

----- Treasury of war poetry, second series. Houghton, 1919. \$1.50.

Grahame, Kenneth, ed. Cambridge book of poetry for children. Putnam, 1916. \$1.50.

Stevenson, B. E. Home book of verse for young folks. Holt, 1915. \$2.25.

Wiggin, K. D. & Smith, N. A. Golden numbers, school ed. Holt. \$0.80.

Contemporary Poetry

Brooke, Rupert. Collected poems. Lane, 1916. \$1.25.

Millay, E. St. V. Renascence. Kennerley, 1919.

Morley, Christopher. Rocking horse. Doran, 1919. \$1.25.

Teasdale, Sara. Love songs. Macmillan, 1917. \$1.25.

Widdemer, Margaret. Old road to Paradise. Holt, 1918. \$1.25.

Free Verse

Bynner, Witter. Beloved stranger. Knopf, 1919. \$1.50.

Lowell, Amy. Can Grande's castle. Macmillan, 1918. \$1.50.

Sandburg, Carl. Corn huskers. Holt, 1918. \$1.35.

Books About Contemporary Poetry

Lowell, Amy. Tendencies in modern American poetry. Macmillan, 1917. \$2.50.

Lowes, J. L. Convention and revolt in poetry. Houghton, 1919. \$1.75.

Phelps, W. L. Advance of English poetry in the twentieth century. Dodd, 1918. \$1.50.

Untermeyer, Louis. New era in American poetry. Holt, 1919. \$2.25.

Wilkinson, Marguerite. New voices. Macmillan, 1919. \$2.00.

Useful Pamphlets

List of eighty-seven poets. American verse from 1900-1919. Syracuse Reprint of Library Lists of Poetry Society of America. Open shelf, July-August, 1919, Special literature number Cleveland Public Library.

Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin, October, 1919. Book shelf of modern poets. (Compiled by Amy Lowell for Doubleday.)

CURRENT MINNESOTA LITERATURE

An index to books and magazine articles relating to Minnesota of today, compiled by the staff of the St. Paul Public Library.

Agriculture. Promise of the farm bureau movement for the horticulturist interests of Minnesota. F. E. Balmer. Minn. Hort. 47:391-394, O. '19.

----- Minnesota potato growers' exchange organized. Farmer 37:2379, 2380, 2394, Nov. 15, '19.

----- Surface formations and agricultural conditions of southern Minnesota. F. E. Leverett and others. University of Minnesota, 1918. (Geol. Survey, Bulletin 14.)

Americanization. Making American citizens at Minneapolis. Electric R. J. 54:6: 279-280, Ag. 9, '19.

Children, Backward. Relation between dependency and retardation; a study of 1351 public school children known to the Minneapolis associated charities. M. K. Beard. 17 p. (Research publications of the University of Minnesota, v. 8, No. 1, Feb. '19.)

Clay. Clays and shales of Minnesota. F. F. Grout, Washington, 1919. 259 p. (U. S. Geol. Survey, Bulletin 678.)

Crow Wing County. Courthouse.

Courthouse for Crow Wing County, Minnesota. Improvement Bulletin, 55:6, S. 13, '19.

Department Stores. Duluth. Basement department of the Duluth Glass Block store built up largely through making it attractive. Pottery, Glass and Brass Salesman, 20:31, 43, Ag. 14, '19.

----- **St. Paul.** A department store establishes a research laboratory. T. H. Davis. Judicious Advertising. 14:35-38, My. '19.

Drainage. Minnesota state legislature to enact new drainage legislation. Improvement bulletin 55:5, S. 20, '19.

Electric Railroads. Minneapolis will have right to buy street railways. Eng. News, 83:633, S. 25, '19.

Feeble Minded. What Minnesota has done and should do for the feebleminded. W. Hodson. Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. 10:208-217, Ag. '19.

Forest Fires. Rationing the fire sufferers of Minnesota. L. Cordiner. J. Home Econ. 11:347-51, Ag. '19.

Game. The Pine County game refuge. Western M. 14:100-104, S. 1, '19.

----- **The future of duck-shooting.** H. J. La Due. Western M. 14:105-107, S. 1, '19.

Gardening. Minneapolis market gardening. Market Growers J. 25:90, S. 1, '19.

Hospitals, St. Paul. Railroad hospital now under construction. Improvement bulletin 55:6, S. 20, '19.

Iron Mines. Minnesota state-owned iron mines. Il. Eng. & Min. J. 108:388-9, S. 6, '19.

Law. Codification of municipal law in Minnesota. W. Anderson. Minn. Municipalities 4:124-136, O. '19.

Livestock. Livestock sanitary control in Minnesota. Farmer 37:1629-1638, Ag. 16, '19.

----- **Market, South St. Paul.** Growth of the livestock market at South St. Paul. Il. Farmer 37:1981-1982, O. 4, '19.

Mesabi Iron Range. Detail stratigraphy of the Biwabik iron bearing formation, East Mesabi district, Minnesota. Il. T. M. Broderick. Economic Geology. 14:441-451, S-O., '19.

----- **Nature and origin of the Biwabik iron bearing formation of the Mesabi Range, Minnesota.** Il. F. F. Grout. Economic Geology 14:452-464, S-O., '19.

Minnesota Laws. Minnesota state federation of labor. Legislation report on the 41st session of the Minnesota legislature, 1919. 37 p.

Minnesota State Fair. Minnesota's great 1919 agricultural exposition. Farmer 37:1813-1814, S. 13, '19.

Minnesota University. Minnesota proposes a Memorial Hall. O. B. McClintock. Am. City, S. '19, p. 252.

Non-partisan League. Minnesota and the non-partisan league. New Repub. 20: 290-293, O. 8, '19.

Peat. The peat situation in northeastern Minnesota. Farmer 37:1747-1766, S. 6, '19.

Rent. St. Paul. Rental situation in St. Paul: report submitted by special subcommittee. Public affairs division. St. Paul Association, S. 18, '19, 14 p.

St. Paul, Minnesota. By-Product Coke Co. The coking of Illinois coal in Koppers type oven. Il. R. S. McBride & W. A. Selvig. Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering 21:122-128, Ag. 1, '19.

St. Paul House of Good Shepherd. The House of the Good Shepherd in St. Paul, a retrospect of 50 years. Acta et Dicta, Jl. '18, p. 206-229.

Street Cleaning, St. Paul. St. Paul's street cleaning and waste disposal. Municipal J. and Public Works, Ag. 9, '19, p. 87.

Street Railroads, St. Paul. Street railway situation. St. Paul Association. Amer. Municipalities 37:169-171, S. '19.

Superior National Forest. A vacation land of lakes and woods, the Superior national forest. U. S. Forest Service, Washington, 1919, 12 p. Il. fold. map.

Vocational Education. Plans for vocational education in Minnesota, under the provisions of the Federal law known as the Smith-Hughes Act, 1919. Minnesota, Department of Education. 39 p.

Vocational Guidance. Minneapolis. What Minneapolis is doing along the line of vocational guidance. B. Van Hove. Indus. Arts M. 8:339-342, S., '19.

Women's Suffrage. The victory in Minnesota. Il. Suffragist 7:9, S. 20, '19.

NOTES FOR LIBRARIANS

Library Notes and News. Owing to the increased cost of printing and our enlarged mailing list, which now includes schools as well as libraries, it will be impossible hereafter to mail copies of the LIBRARY NOTES & NEWS to individual members of library boards. Two copies will be sent to each library, and librarians are requested to see that each trustee has an opportunity to read it, and that important articles are read and discussed in board meeting. Any trustee who particularly desires a personal copy may be retained on the mailing list by special request.

Annual Reports. As many as 20 public libraries have failed to send in their annual reports. Delinquents are urged to attend to this matter as soon as possible and all libraries are asked to report any change in salaries and appropriations at once. Comparative statistics are constantly asked for, and up-to-date, accurate figures are desired.

WANTED

Six tray Library Bureau Catalog Case.

PUBLIC LIBRARY,
Litchfield, Minnesota.

PERSONAL

Miss Simpson, formerly connected with the State Normal School at Bowling Green, Ia., has become librarian at the Moorhead Normal School, succeeding Miss Izella Dart, who resigned to accept a position in the University Library.

Miss Lillie C. Lilliequist, Western Reserve Library School, for the past three years librarian at Aberdeen, Washington, has been elected general assistant at Chisholm, Minn., and begins work January 1st.

NEWS OF MINNESOTA LIBRARIES

(Items of news for this column are solicited from all libraries in the state. They should be sent to the Library Director by the 15th of the month preceding each issue of the bulletin, which appears quarterly in March, June, September and December.)

Beardsley. Arrangements have been made to open a library and reading-room in the town hall. The village council gives the use of the room, about \$300 has been raised and magazines have been donated. The school board is cooperating in the project. Miss Harriet Wood, of the Library Division, spent a day in Beardsley advising with those interested.

Buhl. An informal reception to all the residents of Buhl was held at the library early in the fall, and a series of meetings is planned during the winter to promote sociability among the residents of the community.

Caledonia. The council has voted a one mill tax for the library which provides an income of \$600. The library has for several years occupied an attractive room on the ground floor of the village building, with heat and light provided, but has depended upon the Civic League for maintenance.

Eveleth. Good Book Week was observed with an exhibition of children's books. The local dealers agreed to order the better class of books for anyone who wished to purchase them.

Fergus Falls. The Fergus Falls Public Library has received a gift of \$5475 from the Carnegie Corporation for repairing the damage to the building caused by the cyclone. The council has increased the tax levy to two mills for running expenses.

Hill City. Through cooperation of the Progress Club, the school and the village council, a library will soon be opened in Hill City. A tax of \$350 has been appropriated by the council, some of the books from the school library will be turned over, and the First State Bank has offered the use of a room in the basement.

Isle. The Civic Club has opened a library in the postoffice. About 400 books have been secured by purchase and donation, and traveling libraries have been secured. A home talent entertainment course of four numbers is to be undertaken for library funds.

Lindstrom. With the assistance of the Girl Scouts, the first Saturday in October was observed as tag day to secure funds for new books.

Litchfield. Through the efforts of the librarian and library board, the council raised the library appropriation from \$1200 to \$2000. Members of the council were interviewed personally, and the budget for 1920 was sent in. The increase was granted without opposition. The librarian admits that she got her courage from the M. L. A. meeting.

Little Falls. The library appropriation was raised from \$2000 to \$3000 at the council meeting in September, through the efforts of the library board, and presentation of an itemized budget. The salaries of librarian, assistant and janitor have all been increased. The library will be open Sunday afternoons from 3 to 5:30 from November 1 to May 1. Victrola concerts are given from 5 to 5:30 in the library club room.

A ton of duplicate magazines were put up in packages and given away at the county fair. The librarian addressed the county teachers at their institute and many of them have taken magazines to their respective schools.

Littlefork. The Josephine Murphy Memorial Library was dedicated October 24th. The library of 1000 volumes was given by Mrs. W. J. Murphy, of Minneapolis, in memory of her daughter, to the Liberty Woman's Club of Littlefork. In the afternoon 50 members of the club and guests attended a banquet given in honor of Mrs. Murphy, who graciously responded to the thanks extended her by the president of the club. The formal dedication took place in the evening with a musical program and addresses by Mrs. F. C. Corell, president of the Eighth District Federation of Clubs and Miss Baldwin of the Library Division of the Department of Education.

Mankato. Members of the board presented a budget to the council asking for an appropriation of \$8850. The council cut this to \$7500, an increase of \$1000 over the previous year.

Better speech posters made by pupils of the public school were on exhibition in November.

Minneapolis. A library reading room was opened in the Gateway Building the last of October. A small collection of books will be shelved there and an assistant will be in charge from 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Daily deliveries are made from the central library so that books asked for in the morning can be obtained by patrons as they return home at

night. The old Gateway Park reading room has been replaced by club rooms in the basement of the St. James hotel, assisted by the public library. A new substation has also been opened in the Northeast Neighborhood House.

St. Paul. Recent publications of the library are: "Stars and Their Stories," and "Domestic Architecture."

An essay contest was held at the Arlington Hills Branch Library in October. The subject assigned for the essay was, "Why my parents or grandparents came to America." Essays were submitted and prizes of two dollars and one dollar awarded to the two best essays. About 200 children submitted essays.

The librarian inaugurated a series of weekly lectures on the use of books and libraries, September 20th. The course is open to the public, and will be continued through the winter months. Over 50 students from Hamline University, Macalester College, and St. Catherine's College have enrolled in the course and will be given college credit for work done.

In connection with the Open Forum movement the librarian is preparing a series of weekly Open Forum studies which are being published in the St. Paul Daily News. These consist of reviews of the book, document and magazine literature of current public questions of widest interest. The literature of the following subjects has already been reviewed: The Russian question, October 19; Single tax, October 26; Collective bargaining, November 2; The Street Railway question, November 9; The railroad question, November 16; City planning, November 23.

Moose Lake. A library board has been organized and about 3000 volumes have been collected for a public library.

Northome. In response to the requests for books made at the State Federation meeting, about 150 books have been received and the library will soon be reopened.

Rushford. A bequest of \$100 made to the library by the late Jonathan Webster has been added to the Stevens fund for the upkeep of the library.

Virginia. Good book week was observed at the library, the exhibit including books for adults as well as children. Arrangements were made with local dealers to keep the recommended books in stock.

Wadena. The city council has appropriated \$500 for the maintenance of the library, which will make it possible to keep the library open three afternoons and one evening each week, and pay the librarian a slight

compensation for her services. Heretofore Miss Stewart has served without pay, and the library has depended on memberships, plays and occasional donations for its support.

Minnesota Library Association

HIBBING, SEPTEMBER 1920

Begin now to make plans to come, as Hibbing is already making plans to entertain us.

Get your library trustees interested, and make up parties for an auto trip to the Range.